

ROSS-ON-WYE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH, FOR THE

YEAR

1949.

Ross-on-Wye Urban District Council.

Members of the Council.

1949.

CHAIRMAN.

Mr. Councillor C.W. Shawcross.

Vice-Chairman.

Mr. Councillor E.J. Rowberry.

Mr. Councillor R.G. Webb.

" " R.E. Knapp.

" " J. Metcalfe.

" " E. Butterworth.

" " R.E.P. Davies.

" " W.H. Wild.

" " M.A.T. Ashton.

" " J. Cripps.

" " A.J. Steward.

Mr. Councillor E.J. Jones.

ROSS-ON-WYE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT:-

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH:-

William Hogg, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. D.P.H., M.R.S.I.

CLERK TO THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH:-

Miss D.R. Plascott (resigned 30th May, 1949)

Miss M.W. Burns (Appointed 1st June, 1949)

Telephone:-

OFFICE:- Ross 214.

RESIDENCE - Whitchurch 132.

County Offices,
Alton Street,
Ross-on-Wye.

SANITARY INSPECTOR, SANITARY SURVEYOR & HOUSING DESIGNATED OFFICER:-

Mr. R.H. Shaw-Batchford, M.S.I.A., A.Ima., M & C.Y.E.

(Statutory Sanitary Inspectors Certificate.)
(R.S.I. Certificate as Inspector of Meat and Other Foods.)
(Certificate as Building Surveyor)

Telephone:-

Ross 62

Council Chambers,
Alton Street,
Ross-on-Wye.

Introduction.

Ross-on-Wye Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report for the year 1949, which contains no special comment inserted on specific instructions of the Council, but contains statistics and comment upon matters having an influence upon the health of the population of the Area.

The Report is submitted in accordance with Article 17, sub-section 5 of the Sanitary Officers (Outside London) Regulations, 1935 and Circular 2/50 of the Ministry of Health.

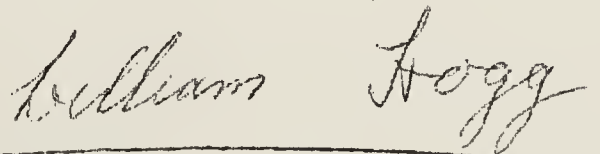
Included in the contents, is an Annual Meteorological Report for the year; kindly furnished by Mr. F.J. Parson, Meteorologist, The Observatory, Ross-on-Wye, which gives an accurate record of the climatic conditions prevailing in the District.

I have to acknowledge assistance most willingly given me, not only in the preparation of this Report but throughout the year, by my colleagues, Mr. E. Moses, Clerk to the Council, Mr. C. Caddick, Surveyor to the Council, and Mr. R.H. Shaw-Batchford, Sanitary Inspector to the Council.

In conclusion, I take this opportunity of placing on record my appreciation of the help and support which the Chairman and Members of the Council have always given me in the discharge of my duties.

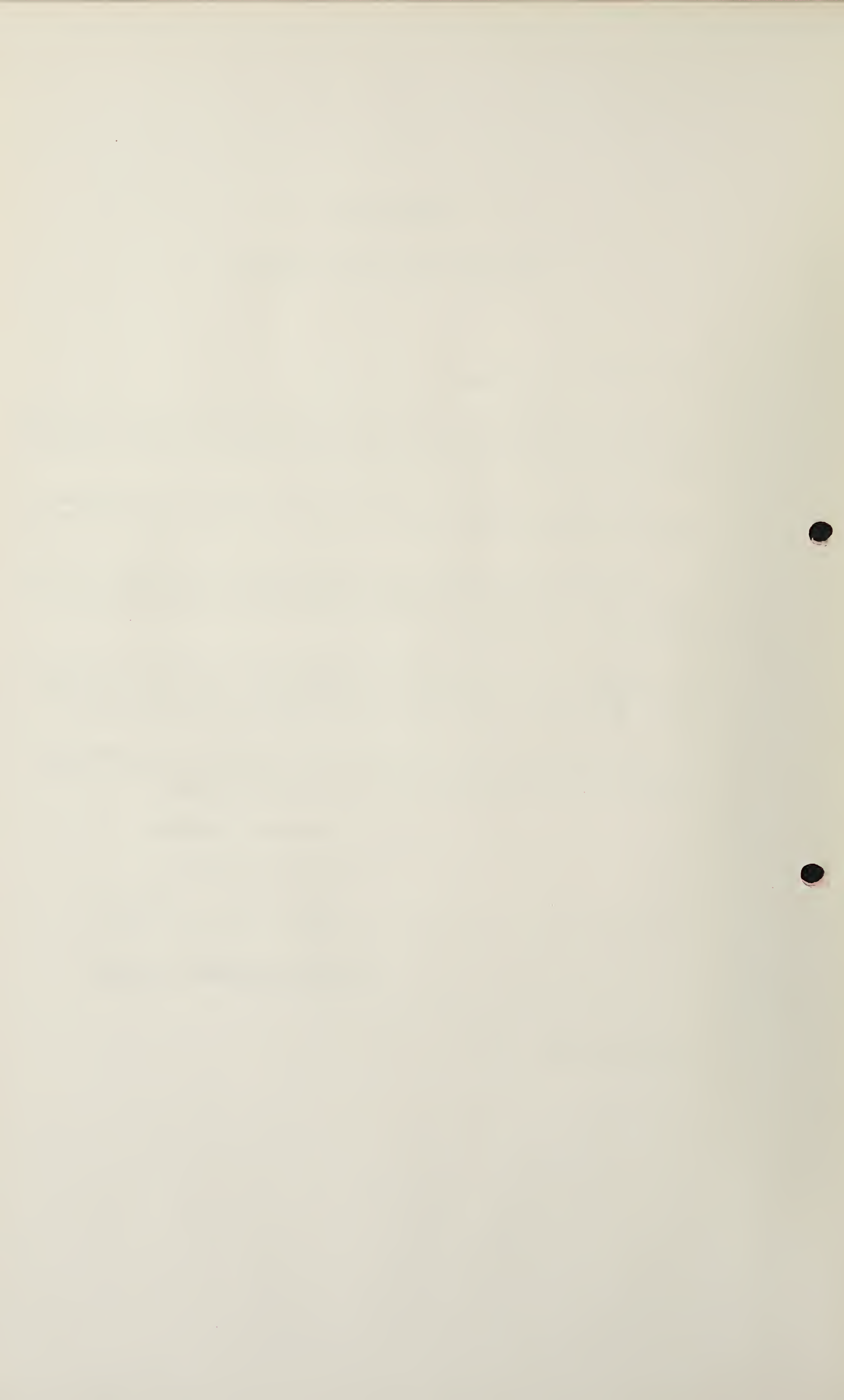
I am, Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,



Area Medical Officer of Health.

24th June, 1950.



SECTION A. - STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA:-

| | | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------------|
| Area (In Acres) | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,004. |
| Population (Registrar General's Estimate) | ... | | | | 5,290 |
| Number of Inhabited houses (on 31.12.49.) | ... | | | | 1,464 |
| Rateable Value | ... | ... | ... | ... | £33,108 |
| Sum Represented by the Penny Rate | ... | | ... | ... | £137.19.0d. |

Extracts from the Vital Statistics for the year:-

| | |
|---|------|
| Live Birth Rate per 1000 of the estimated resident population | 20.4 |
| Still Birth Rate per 1000 total (live and still) Births | 18.2 |
| Death Rate per 1000 of estimated resident population (crude) | 15.1 |
| Area Comparability Factor | 0.80 |
| Corrected Death Rate per 1000 estimated population | 12.1 |

Deaths from Puerperal Causes:-

| | <u>Deaths.</u> | <u>Rate per 1,000 Total Births.</u> |
|---|----------------|---|
| Heading No. 29 ... Puerperal Sepsis | - | - |
| Heading No. 30 ... Other Maternal Causes. | - | - |

Death Rate of Infants Under One Year of Age:-

| | | | |
|---|-----|-----|------|
| All Infants per 1000 Live Births | ... | ... | 9.3 |
| Legitimate Infants per 1000 Legitimate Births.. | | | 10.1 |
| Illegitimate Infants per 1000 Illegitimate Births | | | - |

The Urban District of Ross-on-Wye is a small country town situated on the River Wye in the south of the County of Hereford. It is an old town with a reputation as a holiday centre for visitors to the lower Wye Valley and Forest of Dean. The Fame of the Wye as a fishing river attracts a considerable number of anglers to the town every year.

Received of the Treasurer of the
County of ... the sum of ...
for ...

Witness my hand and seal this ... day of ...
1875

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The town is recognised as an inland health resort particularly suited for convalescence after debilitating diseases, especially during the winter months, for the climate is mild.

The town has gas, water and electricity services adequate for its needs and enjoys good travel facilities by road and rail. A weekly newspaper of local news is printed and published within the District.

Catering for visitors forms an important source of employment especially during the second and third quarters of the year. Industries located in the town include brewing, timber and joinery works, agricultural milling, oil recovery works and printing.

Population:-

The population continues to show a small steady increase; the Registrar General's estimated population for the year is 5,290. This compares with the figure of 5,180 for 1948 and with the census population of 4,713 in 1911 and 4,735 in 1931.

This estimated population does not include the number of temporary visitors who reside in the area for short periods during the year.

On the figure of the estimated resident population, the average number of persons per inhabited house is 3.61 which is a small reduction on this figure for 1948 (3.63). The average number of persons per acre is 5.26 showing an increase of 0.03 on the gross density figure; for 1948, as a result of new house construction, The net housing density is, of course, higher, as the District contains ground which is unsuitable for building purposes.

The natural increase of population, that is the excess of live births over deaths is 28, which is to be compared with a natural increase of population for 1948 of 25.

Births:-

The total number of live births recorded as having occurred within

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the District during the year is 108, (55 males and 53 Females). During the previous year 91 births were attributed to the area. The live birth rate per 1000 of the estimated population is 20.4; an increase on the rate of the previous year (17.6) and higher than the live birth rate for the year for England and Wales which is 16.7 per 1000 total population.

The number of live births occurring out of wedlock was 9 (6 males and 3 Females) an increase of 1 upon the figure for 1948; the illegitimate births form 8.3% of the total live births, slightly lower than this ratio for the previous year.

The legitimate live birth rate is 18.7 per 1000 estimated population and the illegitimate live birth rate is 1.7 per 1000 of the resident population.

The number of live births for the year shows an excess of 28 over the deaths occurring during the same period. The number of males born exceeded the number of girls born by 2, the exact ratio being 1.037. This rate contrasts with that for 1948 of 1.935, when the number of males born was almost two times the number of females.

Still Births:-

The number of still births remained at 2 males - experience identical with that of 1948. Both still births were legitimate births and the still birth rate for the year is 18.2 per 1000 total births - a reduction on this rate for the year 1948 (21.5). Based upon the resident population the still birth rate is 0.38 per 1000 population - a figure almost identical with that for England and Wales-0.39 for the year.

Deaths:-

The actual number of deaths recorded as having occurred within the District during the year is 80; this figure being made from 49 Deaths of

The first of the year was a very successful one for the
company. The sales were up to the mark and the
profits were also very good. The management
was very satisfied with the results and
the future of the company was very bright.

The second of the year was also a very successful one
for the company. The sales were up to the mark and
the profits were also very good. The management
was very satisfied with the results and
the future of the company was very bright.

The third of the year was also a very successful one
for the company. The sales were up to the mark and
the profits were also very good. The management
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The fourth of the year was also a very successful one
for the company. The sales were up to the mark and
the profits were also very good. The management
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the future of the company was very bright.

The fifth of the year was also a very successful one
for the company. The sales were up to the mark and
the profits were also very good. The management
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The sixth of the year was also a very successful one
for the company. The sales were up to the mark and
the profits were also very good. The management
was very satisfied with the results and
the future of the company was very bright.

males and 31 deaths of Females. The total number of deaths is obtained after deducting the deaths of non-residents and adding the deaths of residents who died outside the boundary of the Urban District. The total is higher than the total for 1948 which was 66 (36 males and 30 Females) is due to the greater number of male deaths.

The crude death rate for all causes is 15.1 per 1000 population and when adjusted for comparative purposes the corrected death rate is 12.1 per 1000 of the estimated population. The death rate for the year for England and Wales (from all causes) is 11.7 per 1000 total population. The crude death rate for the area for 1948 was 12.7 per 1000.

The ratio of male deaths to female deaths is 1.58. The commonest cause of death is heart disease, which is given as the cause of 14 male and 8 female deaths. The second commonest cause of death was cancer which is attributed as the cause of 12 male deaths and 2 female deaths. In spite of the very warm weather prevailing throughout the summer months only 5 deaths were due to apoplexy (heading No. 18).

One death is due to infantile paralysis (acute anterior poliomyelitis) it must be many years since a death due to this disease occurred within the Area.

A table of deaths from various causes is given on the following page.

The first part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the general principles of the theory of the structure of the atom. It is shown that the structure of the atom is determined by the laws of quantum mechanics, and that the laws of quantum mechanics are determined by the laws of the special theory of relativity.

The second part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the application of the theory of the structure of the atom to the study of the properties of matter. It is shown that the theory of the structure of the atom can be used to study the properties of matter, and that the properties of matter can be used to study the theory of the structure of the atom.

The third part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the application of the theory of the structure of the atom to the study of the properties of light. It is shown that the theory of the structure of the atom can be used to study the properties of light, and that the properties of light can be used to study the theory of the structure of the atom.

The fourth part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the application of the theory of the structure of the atom to the study of the properties of the universe. It is shown that the theory of the structure of the atom can be used to study the properties of the universe, and that the properties of the universe can be used to study the theory of the structure of the atom.

The fifth part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the application of the theory of the structure of the atom to the study of the properties of the human body. It is shown that the theory of the structure of the atom can be used to study the properties of the human body, and that the properties of the human body can be used to study the theory of the structure of the atom.

The sixth part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the application of the theory of the structure of the atom to the study of the properties of the earth. It is shown that the theory of the structure of the atom can be used to study the properties of the earth, and that the properties of the earth can be used to study the theory of the structure of the atom.

The seventh part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the application of the theory of the structure of the atom to the study of the properties of the sun. It is shown that the theory of the structure of the atom can be used to study the properties of the sun, and that the properties of the sun can be used to study the theory of the structure of the atom.

The eighth part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the application of the theory of the structure of the atom to the study of the properties of the stars. It is shown that the theory of the structure of the atom can be used to study the properties of the stars, and that the properties of the stars can be used to study the theory of the structure of the atom.

The ninth part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the application of the theory of the structure of the atom to the study of the properties of the galaxies. It is shown that the theory of the structure of the atom can be used to study the properties of the galaxies, and that the properties of the galaxies can be used to study the theory of the structure of the atom.

The tenth part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the application of the theory of the structure of the atom to the study of the properties of the universe. It is shown that the theory of the structure of the atom can be used to study the properties of the universe, and that the properties of the universe can be used to study the theory of the structure of the atom.

Table of Causes of Death,
According to Sex and Mortality Rates.

| No. | CAUSE. | Male. | Female. | Persons. | Rate per 1000 Estim. Popn. |
|-------------|---|-------|---------|----------|-------------------------------|
| 6. | Tuberculosis of respiratory system. | 1 | 3 | 4 | 0.76 |
| 7. | Other forms of Tuberculosis. | 1 | - | 1 | 0.19 |
| 8. | Syphilitic Diseases. | 1 | - | 1 | 0.19 |
| 9. | Influenza. | - | 3 | 3 | 0.57 |
| 11. | Acute Polio-Myelitis. | 1 | - | 1 | 0.19 |
| 14. | Cancer of Stomach and Duodenum. | 1 | - | 1 | 0.19 |
| 16. | Cancer of all other Sites. | 11 | 2 | 13 | 2.46 |
| 18. | Intra-cranical Vascular Lesions. | 3 | 2 | 5 | 0.95 |
| 19. | Heart Diseases. | 14 | 8 | 22 | 4.15 |
| 20. | Other Diseases of the Circulatory System. | 2 | 2 | 4 | 0.76 |
| 21. | Bronchitis. | 3 | 2 | 5 | 0.95 |
| 22. | Pneumonia. | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0.38 |
| 23. | Other Respiratory Diseases | 2 | - | 2 | 0.38 |
| 24. | Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum. | 2 | - | 2 | 0.38 |
| 27. | Other digestive Disease. | 2 | - | 2 | 0.38 |
| 28. | Nephritis. | 2 | 1 | 3 | 0.57 |
| 32. | Congenital malformations birth injury and infantile diseases. | - | 1 | 1 | 0.19 |
| 34. | Road Traffic Accident. | 1 | - | 1 | 0.19 |
| 36. | All Other Causes. | 1 | 6 | 7 | 1.17 |
| ALL CAUSES. | | 49 | 31 | 80 | 15.1 |

Cancer Deaths:-

The number of deaths caused by cancer of all sites was 14 (12 males and 2 females). This figure is an increase on that for 1948 (9) and the same as that for 1947. The death rate for all forms of cancer is 2.7 per 1000 of the estimated resident population, which compares with the corresponding rate of 1.74 per 1000 for 1948.

Deaths Due to Notifiable Infectious Disease:-

Only three deaths are attributed to notifiable infectious disease. Pneumonia caused 2 deaths (1 male and 1 female) and a male death was caused by Infantile Paralysis. The death rate from notifiable infectious disease is 0.57 per 1000 population. This figure is higher than that for the previous year, when 2 deaths from pneumonia produced a rate of 0.39 per 1000 population. However, the death rate from Pneumonia is 0.38 per 1000 which is almost identical with the 1948 rate for this disease and well below the rate for England and Wales (0.51 per 1000 for the year.

Deaths from Diarrhoea Under Two Years of Age:-

I am very glad to report that there are no deaths attributed to diarrhoea in children under the age of two years. This same happy circumstance was experienced in 1948, and is to a certain degree a measure of the environmental hygiene of the town.

Tuberculosis:-

Four deaths were due to pulmonary tuberculosis and one to other forms of the disease, giving a total of five deaths (2 males and 3 females). This gives a tuberculosis death rate of 0.95 per 1000 estimated resident population which is higher than the rate for England and Wales - 0.45 per 1000 population. In 1948, only two deaths were due to this disease

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and the mortality rate was 0.39 per 1000 population.

Infantile Mortality:-

Only one death of a child under one year of age is recorded which represents an improvement on the figure (5) for the previous year. This baby is a male legitimate child and the infant mortality rate is 9.3 per 1000 live births, - a very low figure which compares very favourably with the rate for England and Wales of 32 per 1000 live births. There were no deaths of illegitimate infants.

Puerperal and Other Maternal Deaths:-

No deaths are recorded as due to puerperal or other maternal causes. This experience is identical with that of the previous year.

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SECTION B. - GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA:-

Laboratory Facilities:-

The Public Health Laboratory at the County Offices, Bath Street, Hereford, continued to provide facilities for the usual clinical pathological investigations, the bacteriological examinations of water^r, milk and other foods.

Chemical laboratory investigations are carried out by the Public Analyst Mr. R. Ellis, 17, Russell Street, Gloucester. and occasional specimens are sent to the Public Health Laboratory, Worcester.

The following table shows the number of various specimens examined by the Public Health Laboratory on behalf of the department:-

| | | | | | | |
|-------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|
| Swabs | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 21 |
| Sputa | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 |
| Urine | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| Faeces | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 |
| Milk | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 |
| Ice Cream | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 24 |
| Other Foods | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Water | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 23 |

The number of specimens examined by the Public Analyst was 9 samples of water and one specimen of milk was submitted to the Worcester Laboratory for biological test.

Ambulance Service:-

The St. John's Ambulance Brigade maintains two motor ambulances at the Edde Cross Street Station which serves the Urban District and the surrounding Rural District. This service operates as part of the scheme of the Local Health Authority.

Figure 1 shows a two-dimensional lattice with points labeled by integers. A shaded region is indicated in the upper right quadrant, representing a specific set of lattice points.

Public Mortuary:-

The Council maintains a small public mortuary at the depot in Hommes Road, with facilities for post mortem examinations. This is under the management of the Council's Surveyor and is well conducted and maintained in a very satisfactory condition. During the year, improvements were made in the post-mortem room, bringing it up to modern requirements. Two shells are stored at the mortuary store.

The number of bodies received from the Urban District during the year was 7 whilst 10 bodies were received from outside the District.

Disposal of the Dead:-

Very limited use seems to be made of the Council's new Cemetery in Walford Road, as only four internments took place during the year, the same number as in 1948.

Section 50, National Assistance Act, 1948:-

Two burials were carried out by the Council under this section of the act.

Public Conveniences:-

Public Conveniences are provided by the Council in the centre of the town in the Crofts, and in Wilton Road. These were well maintained throughout the year. The Council gave consideration to the provision of additional conveniences, two sites were selected.

Hospitals:-

There are two hospitals in the town under the control of the Birmingham Regional Hospital Board. The Ross Cottage Hospital has 16 beds and

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County of ... the sum of ...
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provides facilities for medical and surgical cases.

The Alton Street Hospital provides accommodation for medical cases and has a small maternity ward.

Nursing Homes:-

There is one private nursing home in the Urban District with accommodation for maternity and medical cases.

1. The first part of the paper is devoted to a general discussion of the problem.

2. The second part is devoted to a detailed study of the case of a single particle.

3. The third part is devoted to a study of the case of a system of particles.

4. The fourth part is devoted to a study of the case of a system of particles in a magnetic field.

SECTION C. - SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA:-

Water:-

I am indebted to Col. N. Blake, manager of the Ross Water Undertaking, for the following information pertaining to the water supplies of the area.

The mains of the Ross Water Undertaking provide a constant supply of potable water throughout the District. This water is pumped from boreholes in the Old Red Sandstone at the Alton Court Water Works. In part of the District, the Water Undertaking provides, in addition, a River Water Supply which is valuable for boiler and other industrial purposes, on account of its low hardness content of 6 - 7 parts per 100,000 against 26 parts per 100,000 in Alton Court Supply.

The Alton Court Supply is of excellent quality for potable purposes, and as a further safeguard, a continuous automatic chlorinator is inserted between the pumps and the reservoir.

The source of supply is quite adequate in quantity for all demands, and the pressure is satisfactory in all parts. In the Urban District a booster is installed to secure adequate pressure in part of the Three Crosses Housing Estate.

During the year, no new water mains or other new works of water supply were carried out during 1949.

The number of dwelling houses and shops within the Urban District supplied by the mains is, 1,490, this figure does not include garage, garden, trough and trade supplies. The majority of the supplies are carried into the dwellings but for 75 dwellings the supply is by standpipes in yards.

The average daily consumption of potable water for 1949 was 47.3 gallons per head including that used for trade purposes, this latter

amounted to a consumption of 14.5 gallons per head, giving a domestic consumption of 32.8 gallons, per head per day. This latter figure shows a small increase on the corresponding figure for 1948.

Frequent samples are taken by the Public Health Department in addition to samples taken by the Ross Water Undertaking, and there is good co-operation between the Statutory Undertaking and the officials of the Department. Provision exists for samples to be taken from the rising main before the water is treated by chlorination. It is generally found that the water as it issues from the borehole gives no growth on culture, and samples of water taken from the distribution mains are frequently sterile and only seldom given a plate count.

During the year, 23 samples of water were submitted by the Department to the Public Health Laboratory, Hereford, for bacteriological examination, 10 of the samples were taken at the water works before chlorination. In addition, two samples of water were examined for free chlorine content and the count determined was found to be 0.5 parts in 1,000,000 parts of water.

All the samples of water, both before and after chlorination taken during 1949 were satisfactory with the exception of one taken on the 27th September, 1949. This sample fell short of the high standard of the other samples and increased chlorination was applied. A similar variation was experienced in October, 1948, and further investigation showed that part of the Camp Meadow Estate was in close proximity to the boreholes. The borehole nearest this site was taken out of use as an additional precaution.

Ross Water Undertaking during 1949 was able to carry out its commitments for the supply of water to its statutory area and in addition, to certain portions of the Parishes of Walford and Weston-under-Penyard without having to restrict its supply. The consumption of water was up by 2,000,000 gallons on 1948, and the 105,000,000 gallons delivered was the

greatest amount of water the Undertaking has been called upon to supply since the Undertaking started.

Except for one sample of water on the 27th September, the quality of water has been excellent, the poorer quality of the sample taken on the 27th September could be accounted for by the heavy rains falling at that time, washing some impurities down to our pump levels before the springs commenced flowing again after the drought period. The sample in question although quite safe, required a little chlorine treatment. The sample taken a week later showed the water to be perfect before any treatment.

The borehole next to the railway in which the quality of the water has deteriorated during the last year or so, is not now being used; the suction pipe to it has been disconnected.

The Alton Court Supply does not appear to have any appreciable solvent action upon metals, but the water, in the presence of sunlight, does tend to favour algal growth. This is a common occurrence with water from deep sources.

Geology:-

The whole of the Area is situated upon hills formed from Old Red Sandstone Rocks of the Devonian System. These Rocks are exposed in various parts of the town and are frequently encountered in works of excavation. The stone is somewhat porous and of varying degrees of hardness, formerly being used for building purposes. It is no longer used for this purpose. During wet periods, springs arise from the rock but these rapidly cease to flow when rainfall diminishes.

Drainage and Sewerage:-

Public sewers extend throughout the area, and the number of premises

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not connected is insignificant. Whilst part of the system is very old, the sewers function fairly satisfactorily with the exception of the Lower Archenfield and Brookend sewers, where overloading and flooding occurs during times of heavy rainfall, as the system is of the combined type, taking both storm water and foul water.

The sewage is passed into the River Wye without treatment by three separate outfalls. The present system is not entirely satisfactory and preliminary treatment should be provided to improve the appearance of the river near the outfall. It would appear that screening and settlement would be adequate treatment under present conditions.

A short length of public sewer in Edde Cross Street was found to be defective permitting sewer air to pass into the cellar of a dwelling. This was renewed and secured abatement of the nuisance.

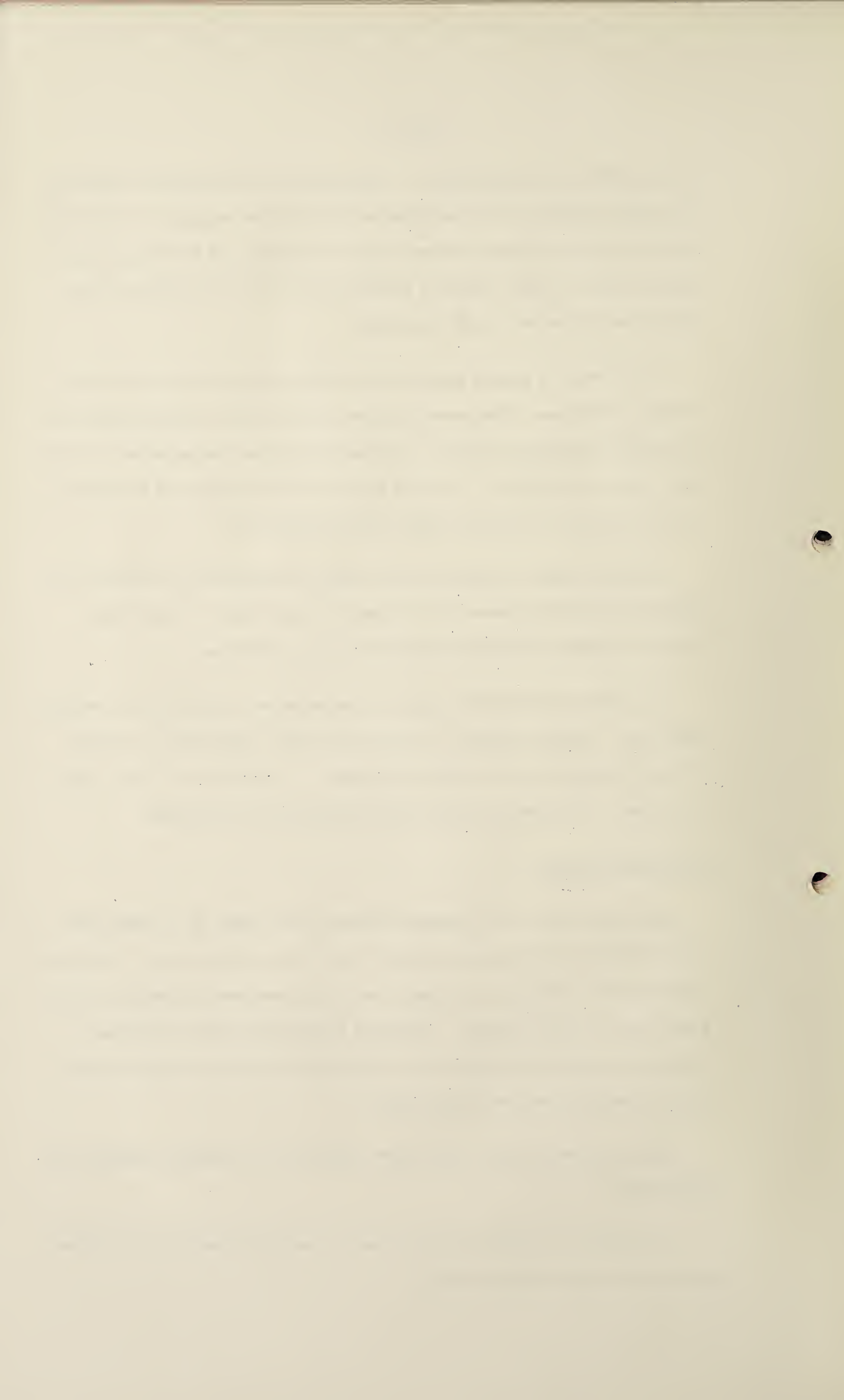
All newly constructed drains are inspected and tested by the Sanitary Inspector. During the year, 39 new drains were constructed, of which 38 were in connection with dwelling houses. Altogether 126 drain tests were made. 15 existing drains were reconstructed or repaired.

Rivers and Streams:-

The River Wye is the important river of the area, as it forms part of the District boundary and the town lies on the eastern bank. In addition two small streams pass through the area, these are the Checkley Grove Brook and the Rudhall Brook. Frequent inspections of the rivers and streams are regularly carried out, and periodic visits of inspection are made to possible sources of pollution.

Nine samples of river water were submitted to the Public Analyst for examination.

I am happy to report that there was no serious flooding in the lower part of the town during the year.



Closet Accommodation:-

The Water Closet is in use throughout the whole of the District. There are no privies or pail closets in existence. The Council has, very wisely, insisted upon the provision of water closets and this is one factor which has contributed to the low incidence of alimentary infections. The number of new Water Closets provided during the year was 38. One pail closet was converted.

Public Cleansing:-

The Council provides a weekly system of refuse collection throughout the whole of the area. During the summer months in the congested central parts of the town, more frequent collection is made where necessary. Collection is made by means of a motor vehicle of 10 cubic yards capacity fitted with a detachable cover and mechanical tipping device, with sufficient power to haul a full load up any gradient within the area.

The Collection is placed under the supervision of the Sanitary Inspector and disposal is made by means of controlled tipping at Deep Dean, Walford. In addition to domestic refuse, the Council undertakes the collection of certain types of trade refuse on payment,

During the year, the Council adopted a scheme for the supply, on a hire purchase system, of an approved sanitary dust-bin to occupiers. This scheme resulted in the disappearances of the numerous unsightly and unsuitable receptacles of various kinds which have been used as dust-bins on many premises. It has abated many nuisances and has enabled the refuse collection to be much more cleanly.

Where necessary, the Council can undertake the cleansing of privies and cesspools, but under normal conditions there is no demand for this work, privies and cesspools do not exist.

The Council carries out the cleansing of streets and public places, but difficulty in obtaining sufficient labour for this purpose is a

Somewhat limiting factor.

Swimming Baths and Pools:-

There are no swimming baths or pools open to the public within the area.

Shops and Offices:-

No action was necessary during the year under provisions of the Shops Act, 1934, or under the Public Health Act, 1936, with regard to any shops.

Factory Form 572. (Revised.)

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health in Respect of the year 1949, for the Urban District of Ross-on-Wye in the County of Hereford.

Part 1. of Act.

Inspections made for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors.

| Premises. | Number on Register. | Inspections. | Written Notices. | Occupiers Prosecuted. |
|---|---------------------------|--------------|---------------------|--------------------------|
| Factories in which 1,2,3,4, and 6 are to be enforced by the Local Authorities | 64 | 67 | - | - |
| Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Auth- ority. | - | - | - | - |
| Other premises in which Sec.7 is enforced by the Local Auth- ority (except outworkers prem- ises. | 7 | 250 | - | - |
| Total. | 71 | 327 | - | - |

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA:-

I am indebted to Mr. R.H. Shaw-Batchford, Sanitary Inspector to the Council for the following statement furnished under Article 27 (18) of the Sanitary Officers (Outside London) Regulations, 1935:-

Inspections:-

| | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|
| Accumulations | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 |
| Animals | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 |
| Ashbins and Ashpits | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1183 |
| Bakehouses... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 |
| Caravans | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 21 |
| Common Lodging Houses | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 |
| Cowsheds and Dairies | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 27 |
| Drainage | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 226 |
| Drain Tests.. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 126 |
| Filthy and Verminous Premises.. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 |
| Factories (without mechanical power). | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 |
| Factories (with mechanical power) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 61 |
| Food Poisoning | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 |
| Hotel Kitchens and Restaurants. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 30 |
| Ice Cream (Registered Premises) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 61 |
| Infectious Disease | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 32 |
| Rats and Mice Act.. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 114 |
| Slaughterhouses | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 |
| Unsound Food | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 207 |
| Water Supply | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 23 |
| Work Places | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 250 |
| Housing (Other) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 212 |

Notices Issued:-

| | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|
| Informal | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 61 |
| Statutory Under Other Acts | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 |

Summary of Defects Remedied:-

| | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Ashbins Provided... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 264 |
| Accumulations Removed | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| Drainage Cleared... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 |
| Drains Repaired | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 |
| Drainage Reconstructed... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| New Drainage Provided | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 38 |
| Dampness of Floors Remedied | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 |
| Dampness of Walls Remedied | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 |
| Defective Floors Repaired | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 |
| Defective Walls Repaired | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 |
| Defective Roofs Repaired | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 |
| Defective Verges Repaired | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 |
| Defective Flashings Repaired... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 |
| Defective Chimneys | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 |
| Defective Windows | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 |
| Defective Doors | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 |
| Defective General Woodwork | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 |
| Defective Gutters | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 |
| Defective Wash Coppers... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Defective W.C. Apartments | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 |
| Defective W.C. Pedestal Renewed | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 |
| Defective Water Cisterns | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 |
| Defective Yard Paving Repaired. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |

| Date | | Description | | Amount | |
|------|--------|-----------------|--|---------|--|
| 1900 | Jan 1 | Balance | | 100.00 | |
| 1900 | Jan 15 | Received from A | | 50.00 | |
| 1900 | Feb 1 | Received from B | | 25.00 | |
| 1900 | Mar 1 | Received from C | | 75.00 | |
| 1900 | Apr 1 | Received from D | | 100.00 | |
| 1900 | May 1 | Received from E | | 150.00 | |
| 1900 | Jun 1 | Received from F | | 200.00 | |
| 1900 | Jul 1 | Received from G | | 250.00 | |
| 1900 | Aug 1 | Received from H | | 300.00 | |
| 1900 | Sep 1 | Received from I | | 350.00 | |
| 1900 | Oct 1 | Received from J | | 400.00 | |
| 1900 | Nov 1 | Received from K | | 450.00 | |
| 1900 | Dec 1 | Received from L | | 500.00 | |
| 1900 | Dec 31 | Total | | 2500.00 | |

| Date | | Description | | Amount | |
|------|--------|-----------------|--|---------|--|
| 1900 | Jan 1 | Balance | | 100.00 | |
| 1900 | Jan 15 | Received from A | | 50.00 | |
| 1900 | Feb 1 | Received from B | | 25.00 | |
| 1900 | Mar 1 | Received from C | | 75.00 | |
| 1900 | Apr 1 | Received from D | | 100.00 | |
| 1900 | May 1 | Received from E | | 150.00 | |
| 1900 | Jun 1 | Received from F | | 200.00 | |
| 1900 | Jul 1 | Received from G | | 250.00 | |
| 1900 | Aug 1 | Received from H | | 300.00 | |
| 1900 | Sep 1 | Received from I | | 350.00 | |
| 1900 | Oct 1 | Received from J | | 400.00 | |
| 1900 | Nov 1 | Received from K | | 450.00 | |
| 1900 | Dec 1 | Received from L | | 500.00 | |
| 1900 | Dec 31 | Total | | 2500.00 | |

| | | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|---|
| Pail Closets Converted | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Premises Cleansed | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| Cowsheds Reconstructed | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| Dairies Reconstructed | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Animals removed from unsuitable premises | ... | | | | 1 |

Camping Sites:-

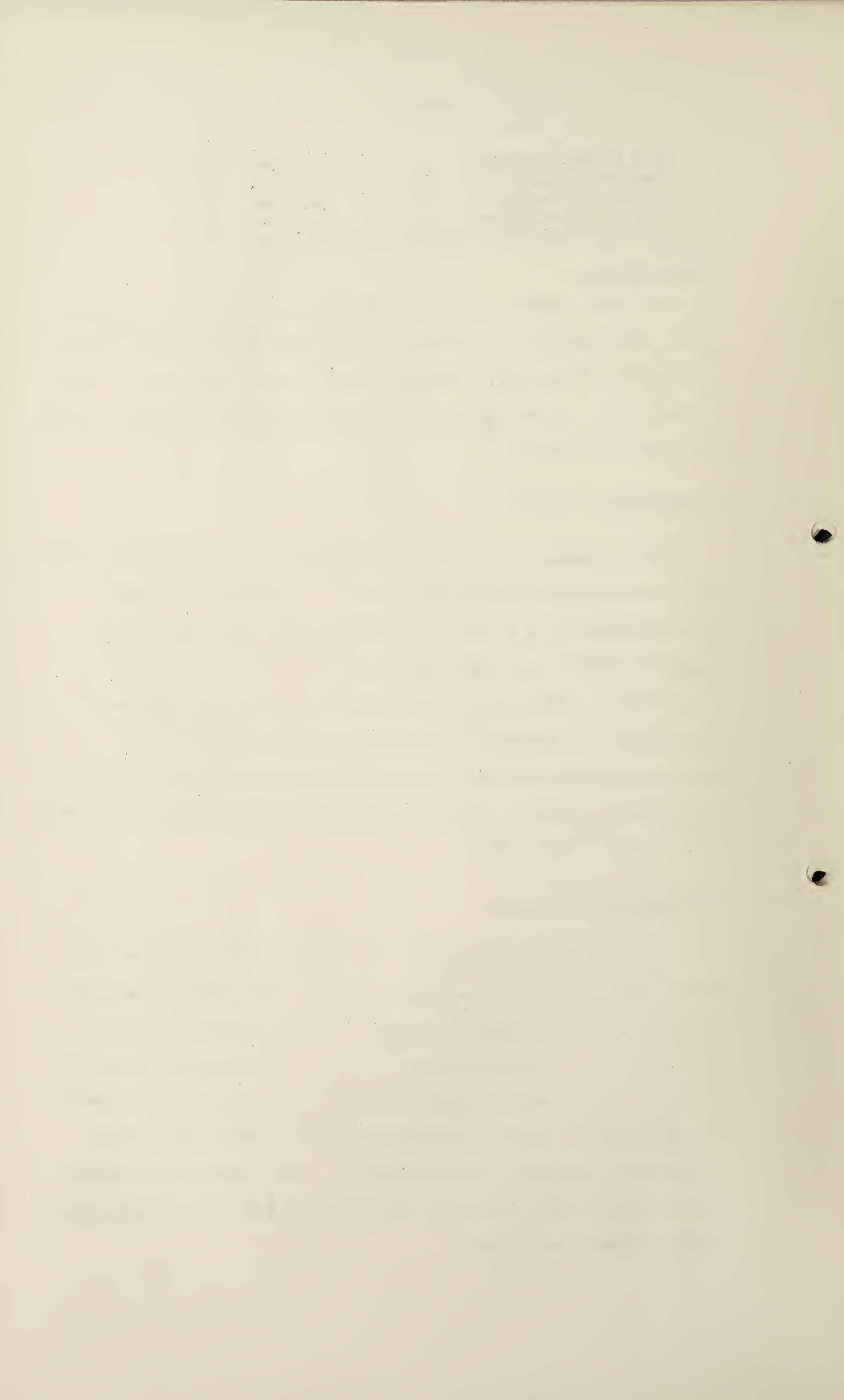
The number of sites used for camping purposes within the area was three and licences were issued by the Local Authority under Section 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936, in respect of two of these sites. It is estimated that the maximum number of campers in the area at one time did not exceed 100 persons.

Common Lodging Houses:-

The two common lodging houses are registered with the Local Authority and continued in use throughout the year. The condition of these premises continues to be fairly satisfactory, but difficulties in the supply of bedding etc., have caused some deterioration in standards as compared with conditions prevailing immediately before the outbreak of war in 1939. The number of inspections during the year was 16. Returns from the keepers show that the beds have been occupied 5,993 times during the year. No case of notifiable infectious disease occurred at any common lodging house.

Eradication of Bed-Bugs:-

No Council houses were found to be infested with bed-bugs but, two other private houses were found to be infested. The Sanitary Inspector carried out a disinfection by means of a spray containing a liquid insecticide, the effective principle of which is the substance known as D.D.T. Before tenants move into a Council house inspection for infestation of bed-bugs is carried out by the Sanitary Inspector and cases are reported to the Council for instructions. It is the usual practice of the Council to have the tenants belongings fumigated with hydrogen cyanide when an infestation is found.



SECTION D. - HOUSING:-

Progress of the Council's house construction continued to make fairly satisfactory progress in the light of present day conditions in the building industry. Thirty Council houses were completed and occupied during the year, whilst a further 30 dwellings were under construction but incomplete and unoccupied at the end of the year.

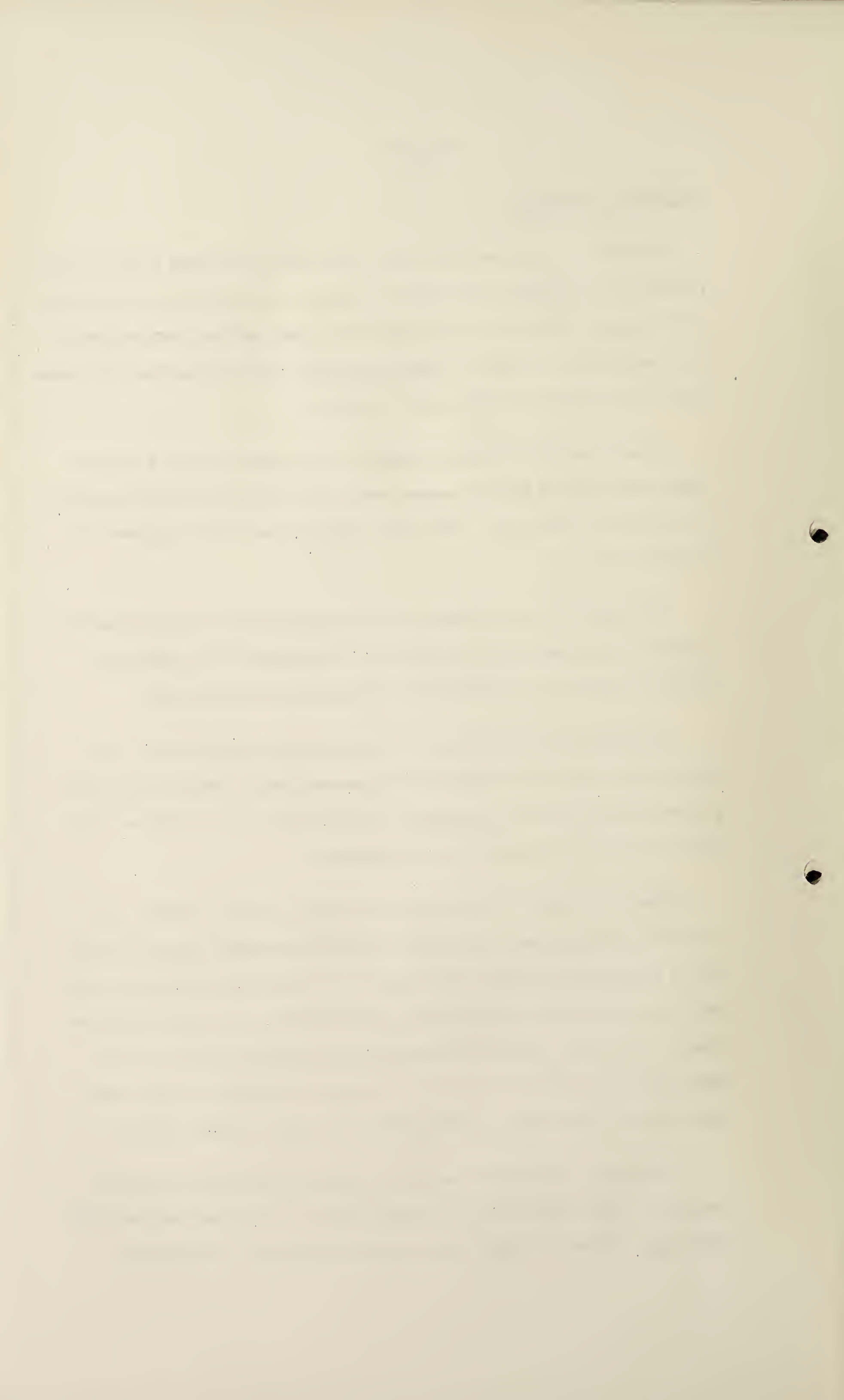
Private owners were able to complete four dwellings and a further eight dwellings for private owners were under construction but incomplete at the close of the year. The total number of dwellings completed was therefore 34.

The Council's Three Crosses Estate is approaching completion and the planning of the Estate and the structure and design of the dwellings should be a matter of considerable satisfaction to the Council.

The high cost of building at the present time necessitates a rent considerably higher than those of the pre-war Council Houses, whilst the post-war Council houses are superior to the older ones, the higher rent appears to be unacceptable in some instances.

There is a number of dwellings in the town, which continue to be occupied, but which are so deficient in space and modern amenities and in such a poor state of repair that they can be regarded as approaching the state where demolition or extensive reconstruction is the only effective remedy. The total number of housing inspections made was 212 and 56 dwellings were found to be not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation, 53 were subsequently rendered fit after informal action.

The Council continued to manage the Camp Meadow Estate throughout the year. This consists of 46 housing units in for former wartime Drill Hall Camp. These buildings are of various types, all of temporary



construction and were used during wartime for accommodating troops. The life of these buildings is very well advanced and significant deterioration continues, with high costs of maintenance. The Estate has been of some benefit in relieving temporarily difficult housing conditions. The Estate has been very well managed, and improvements and repairs have been carried out so as to provide accommodation for smaller families. Nevertheless, the time appears to be approaching when the re-housing of tenants in permanent dwellings and demolition of these temporary houses should be commenced.

INSPECTION OF DWELLING HOUSES DURING THE YEAR:-

1. (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects under Public Health or Housing Acts... 56
- (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose 212
2. (a) Number of dwelling houses (included under Sub-Head (1) above which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidate Regulations, 1925 and 1932 ... Nil.
- (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose.. Nil.
- Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so injurious or dangerous to health as to be unfit for human habitation. ... Nil.
- Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceeding sub-head) found not to be in all respects fit for human habitation ... 56

REMEDY OF DEFECTS WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES:-

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers. ... 53

ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS DURING THE YEAR:-

1. Proceedings under Sections 9, 10, and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936... Nil.
- (a) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ... Nil.
- (b) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:-
 - (i) By owners. Nil.
 - (ii) By Local Authority in default of owners. Nil.

Proceedings Under Public Health Acts:-

- | | | |
|------|---|-----|
| (a) | Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied | 56 |
| (b) | Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notice:- | |
| (i) | By Owners | 5 |
| (ii) | By Local Authority in default of owners | Nil |

Proceedings Under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936:-

- | | | |
|-----|---|-----|
| (a) | Number of Separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined the tenement or room having been rendered fit | Nil |
|-----|---|-----|

HOUSING ACT, 1936, - PART IV, - OVERCROWDING:-

- | | | |
|-----|---|-----|
| (a) | Number of dwellings overcrowded at end of the year | 2 |
| (b) | Number of families dwelling therein | 3 |
| (c) | Number of persons dwelling therein | 22 |
| | Number of cases of overcrowding reported during year .. | Nil |
| (a) | Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during year .. | 4 |
| (b) | Number of persons concerned in such cases | 34 |

Proceedings Under Housing Act, 1949:-

One application was made under Section 2 to the Council for a demolition order to be quashed. After consideration of a report on the condition of the property, the Council could not agree to such action.

Overcrowding:-

The position as regards overcrowding appears to have improved very much during the year as a result of new dwellings becoming available to tenants. Only 2 dwellings housing three families were known to be overcrowded at the end of the year. Whilst it would be unwise to regard this figure as absolutely accurate, it is in harmony with the known fact that improvement did take place in overcrowding, within the year. One phase of the problem of housing appears to be almost completed when judged by present standards of overcrowding.

Houses let in lodgings and underground rooms do not present the Department with any significant problem.

THE HISTORY OF THE

REIGN OF

CHARLES THE FIRST

BY

JOHN BURNET

IN TWO VOLUMES.

LONDON, Printed by J. Streater, at the Sign of the Gun, in St. Dunstons Church-yard, 1680.

THE SECOND VOLUME.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

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SECTION E. - INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD:-

MILK.

Milk and Dairies Regulations:-

At the beginning of the year, there were 5 wholesale purveyors and 9 retail purveyors of milk registered with the Local Authority under the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1926. A profound change in the control of milk supplies took place at the beginning of the last quarter of the year when the the 1926 Regulations were replaced by three new regulations. These were the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949; and the Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulation, 1949 made jointly by the Minister of Health and the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries and the Minister of Food, and the Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949 made jointly by the Minister of Health and the Minister of Food.

Very briefly, the effect of these Regulations was to relieve the Council of the duty to supervise milk production but continue the supervision of dairies (other than dairy farms) and of distributors.. At the end of the year there were eight dairies and eight distributors registered with the Council. The number of inspections made of these premises during the year was 27. One supplementary licence for the sale of pasteurised milk was granted by the Council during the year. There are no pasteurisation plants situated within the Urban District, but about one third of the milk sold in the area appears to receive heat treatment but is not sold as pasteurised or sterilised milk.

Seven samples of milk were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for examination and all were found to be satisfactory. In addition, 4 churn washings were sent for bacteriological examination as a check upon the efficiency of these containers. One sample of milk was submitted for biological test for tuberculosis and failed to provide any evidence of the bacillus. There was no evidence at any time during the year that the consumption of milk had caused any acute disease.

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

1776

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The history of the United States is a story of a people who have grown from a small colony of settlers to a great nation. It is a story of struggle and triumph, of hope and despair. It is a story that has shaped the world and will continue to shape it for generations to come.

The story begins with the first settlers who came to the New World in search of a better life. They found a land of opportunity and challenge, a land where they could build a new society. They faced many hardships, but they persevered and eventually established a thriving community.

As the years passed, the settlers grew in number and their influence spread across the continent. They fought for their rights and their freedom, and they eventually won. They built a nation that was based on the principles of liberty and justice for all.

Ice Cream:-

The number of premises registered with the Local Authority for the manufacture of Ice Cream was 6, and 15 premises were registered for the storage and sale of this product. This food continues to be popular and has a considerable sale. Twenty-five samples of ice cream offered for sale within the District were submitted for bacteriological examination and the results were quite interesting. Six samples were the provisional grade 1 standard, five samples were provisional grade 2 and 7 samples were provisional grade 3 and 4. The number of inspections of premises used for manufacture, storage, or sale was 61. There was no evidence that the consumption of Ice Cream produced any acute infectious disease.

Water Cress:-

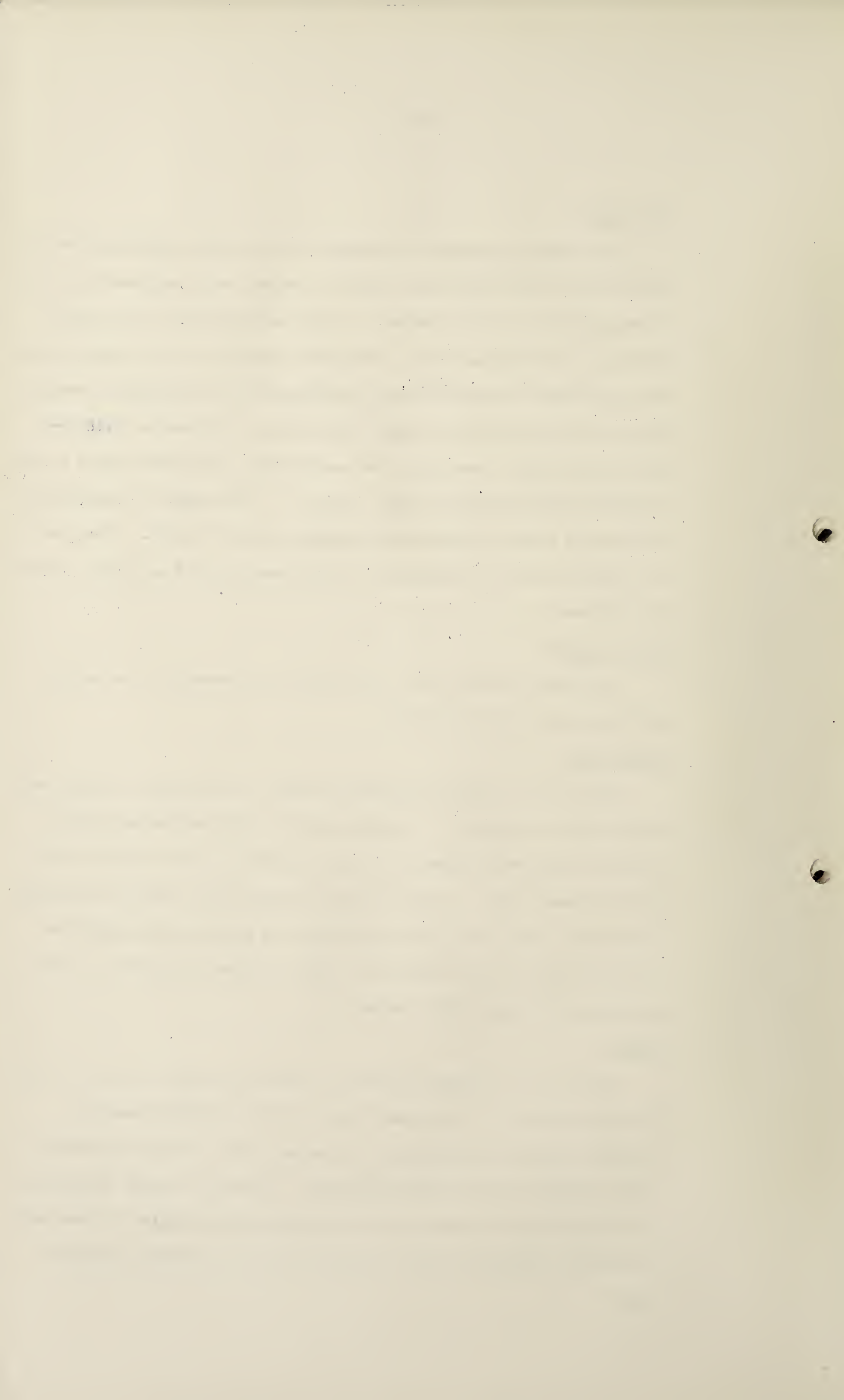
No special action by the Department was necessary in connection with the sale of this foodstuff.

Shell Fish:-

The sale of shell fish within the area is very small as these foods have never been popular. A small sale of cooked and salted cockles, obtained from Newport appears to form the trade in this class of fish at the present time. Cooked cockles in sealed glass jars are occasionally sold. No action by the Department was necessary in connection with the sale of shell fish, and no case of illness attributed to the consumption of shell fish occurred.

Meat:-

There are no slaughter houses in regular operation within the Urban District Boundary at the present time; but one slaughter house is licensed and used occasionally, the carcass being removed immediately after slaughter to the Central Abattoir. With this single exception, all slaughtering is carried out in the Municipal Abattoir at Hereford. The Sanitary Inspector made 15 inspections of the licensed slaughter house.

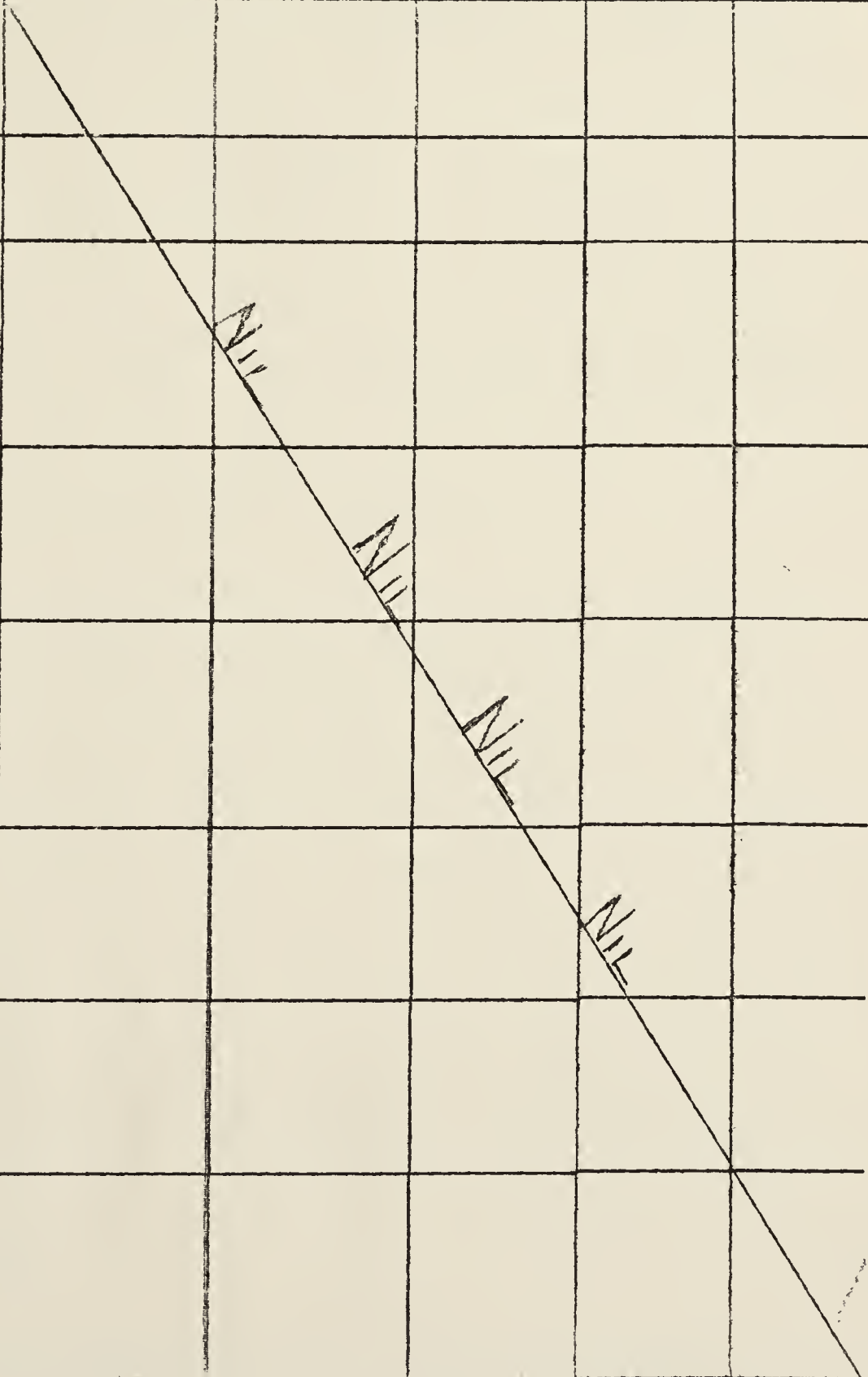






Other Foods:-

Regular inspection of food exposed for sale in the shops and markets is made by the Sanitary Inspector and the following list gives the amount of food found to be unfit for human consumption and voluntarily surrendered:-

| | | | | |
|---------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-------------------------------|
| 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Pork | ... | ... | ... | Bone Taint and Decomposition. |
| 840 lbs. Beef | ... | ... | ... | " " " " " |
| 31 lbs. Bacon | ... | ... | ... | " " " " " |
| 1 gall. Salad Dressing | | ... | | Deterioration. |
| 37 Bottles Salad Dressing | ... | | | " " " |
| 1,020 lbs. Italian Pears | ... | | | Decomposition. |
| 3 doz. Meat Pies | ... | ... | | " " " |
| 56 lbs. Butter... | ... | ... | | " " " |
| 38 lbs. Cheese .. | ... | ... | | " " " |
| 20 lbs. Crab | ... | ... | ... | " " " |
| 23 lbs. Figs | ... | ... | ... | Fungoid Growth. |
| 1 cwt. Sugar | ... | ... | ... | Accidental Contamination. |
| 1 6lb. Tin Corned Beef.. | ... | | | Blown Tin. |
| 2 Cwt. Meal | ... | ... | ... | Accidental Contamination. |
| 248 Tins Misc. Foodstuffs | ... | | | Blown and Punctured Tins. |
| 18 Stones Fish .. | ... | ... | ... | Decomposition. |

The following table shows the number of carcasses inspected and condemned.

| | Cattle excluding Cows. | Cows. | Calves. | Sheep And Lambs. | Pigs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|-------|
| Number killed (if Known. |  | | | | |
| Number Inspected. | | | | | |
| All diseases except Tuberculosis. Whole Carcasses Condemned. | |  | | | |
| Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned. | |  | | | |
| Percentage of the number inspected infected with Tuberculosis. | | |  | | |
| Tuberculosis Only Whole Carcasses Condemned. | | | |  | |
| Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned. | | | | | |
| Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis. | | | | | |

Food Poisoning:-

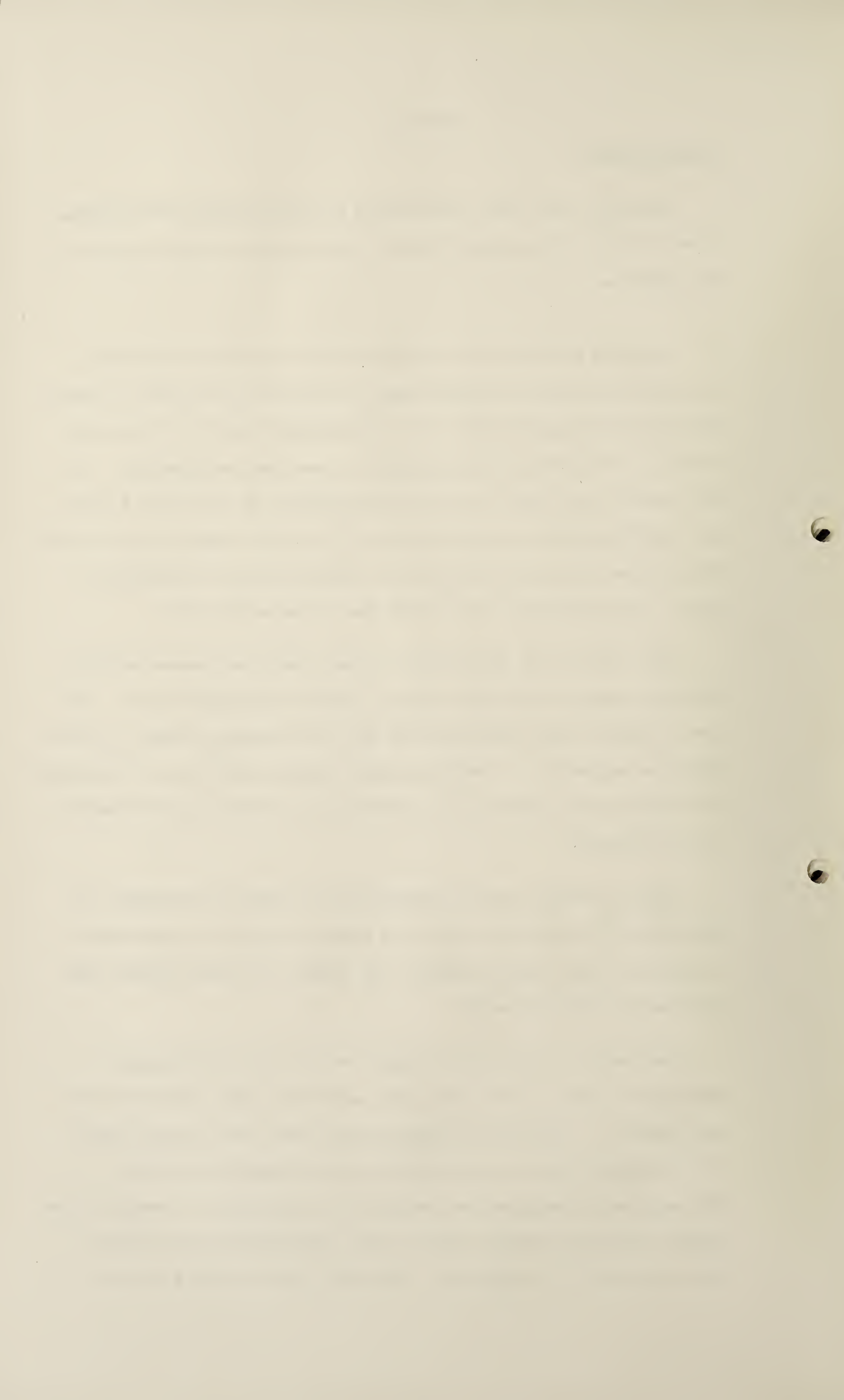
During the year, four notifications of food poisoning were received, three of these were connected and the remaining case was quite separate in all respects.

The facts relating to the outbreak of three cases are interesting. A housewife purchased a pickled tongue in the town in the middle of August. This had been prepared locally in an establishment known to be clean and careful in the handling and preparation of meats and meat products. It was soaked in cold water, taken from the domestic tap, for about 8 hours and cooked by boiling the same evening. The boiled tongue was then removed from the pan and stored on a plate in a domestic larder of satisfactory type. It remained here for 72 hours when it was served cold.

About eight hours after taking the meal, the three persons suddenly developed symptoms of malaise, nausea, vomiting and abdominal pain. Two of the patients experienced diarrhoea and one developed nystagmus - an eye symptom - temporarily. The family doctor who was called had no difficulty in diagnosing the illness as food poisoning and referred the investigation to the Department.

Inquiry revealed that the housewife had an attack of Seborrhoea (A Skin Disorder) of the face, about six weeks previous to the purchase of the pickled tongue, under treatment, the disease of the skin rapidly improved and the skin was healed.

The remains of the pickled tongue were sent for bacteriological examination, and at the same time, nose and throat swabs were taken from the housewife. The pickled tongue and both swabs gave a profuse growth of the organism known as staphylococcus aureus (coagulase positive). This organism is recognised as a cause of food poisoning. A sample of the pickled tongue was obtained from the local establishment but failed to give any growth of the organism. The family doctor informed me that



it was impossible to exclude this organism as one of those infecting the housewife's skin, indeed, he expressed the opinion that a staphylococcus almost certainly did take part in the infection of the skin. The treatment of the infection of the nose was referred to this practitioner, who soon succeeded in clearing up the infection. Very warm weather was experienced at this time, thus favouring the growth of bacteria.

The stools of the patients failed to show any evidence of this organism, nevertheless the circumstances are such that I consider this food poisoning to be staphylococcal in origin. I must acknowledge the assistance and co-operation so willingly given by the Medical Practitioner and the staff of the Public Health Laboratory in this investigation.

The remaining notification of food poisoning was a resident in the area who took a meal whilst doing business in a large town in another County. The history was vague as the patient had been fully engaged and took a hurried meal in a restaurant with little regard to where he fed and what he consumed. It was not possible to trace the source of infection but the patients stools showed a heavy growth of Salmonella Typhi-Murium which was phage typed as O = 1V.V.X11, H = i - 1,2,3. This is recognised as a frequent cause of food poisoning.

The investigation of cases of food poisoning, is simplified if certain conditions are fulfilled. First, notification must be prompt, secondly, specimens from the patients should be obtained as early as possible and thirdly the suspected food must be preserved. It is absolutely essential to investigate from the patient to the food rather than from the food to the patient.

The first part of the paper discusses the importance of the study and the objectives of the research. It also outlines the methodology used in the study and the results obtained. The second part of the paper discusses the implications of the study and the conclusions drawn from the research. It also outlines the limitations of the study and the areas for further research. The third part of the paper discusses the significance of the study and the contributions it makes to the field. It also outlines the practical applications of the study and the policy implications of the research. The fourth part of the paper discusses the future of the study and the areas for further research. It also outlines the challenges faced by the study and the opportunities for future research. The fifth part of the paper discusses the conclusion of the study and the final thoughts of the researcher. It also outlines the key findings of the study and the overall message of the research.

SECTION F. - PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASE:-

The total number of notifications of infectious disease received during the year was 251 - which is to be compared with the figure of 51 for 1948. This increase is due to the increased prevalence of measles, 194 cases being notified, whilst in 1948, only 17 notifications arose. In addition, whooping cough was slightly more prevalent, 38 cases against 19, and instead of a single notification of scarlet fever, 7 notifications were received.

The following table gives the corrected notifications according to sex for each quarter of the year:-

| Confirmed Civilian Cases of Infectious Disease According to Quarter. | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|----------|----|----------|----|----------|----|----------|----|-------|-----|
| Disease. | 1st Qtr. | | 2nd Qtr. | | 3rd Qtr. | | 4th Qtr. | | Year. | |
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| Scarlet Fever. | - | - | 1 | 4 | - | - | - | 2 | 1 | 6 |
| Measles. | 92 | 93 | 5 | 4 | - | - | - | - | 97 | 97 |
| Whooping Cough. | 2 | 2 | - | 3 | 16 | 15 | - | - | 18 | 20 |
| Pneumonia. | 3 | 2 | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 4 | 2 |
| Erysipelas. | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - |
| Acute Poliomyelitis. | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 |
| Puerperal Pyrexia. | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| ALL DISEASES. | 97 | 98 | 6 | 11 | 17 | 15 | 4 | 3 | 124 | 127 |

The year was characterised by the prevalence of the so-called virus diseases. It began by the occurrence of measles in the susceptible members of the population in the first quarter. This was followed by mumps and

infective hepatitis. A number of cases of herpes zoster (shingles) then occurred and chicken pox appeared. In the third quarter of the year, acute polio-myelitis appeared and the infection did not disappear until the fourth quarter had begun.

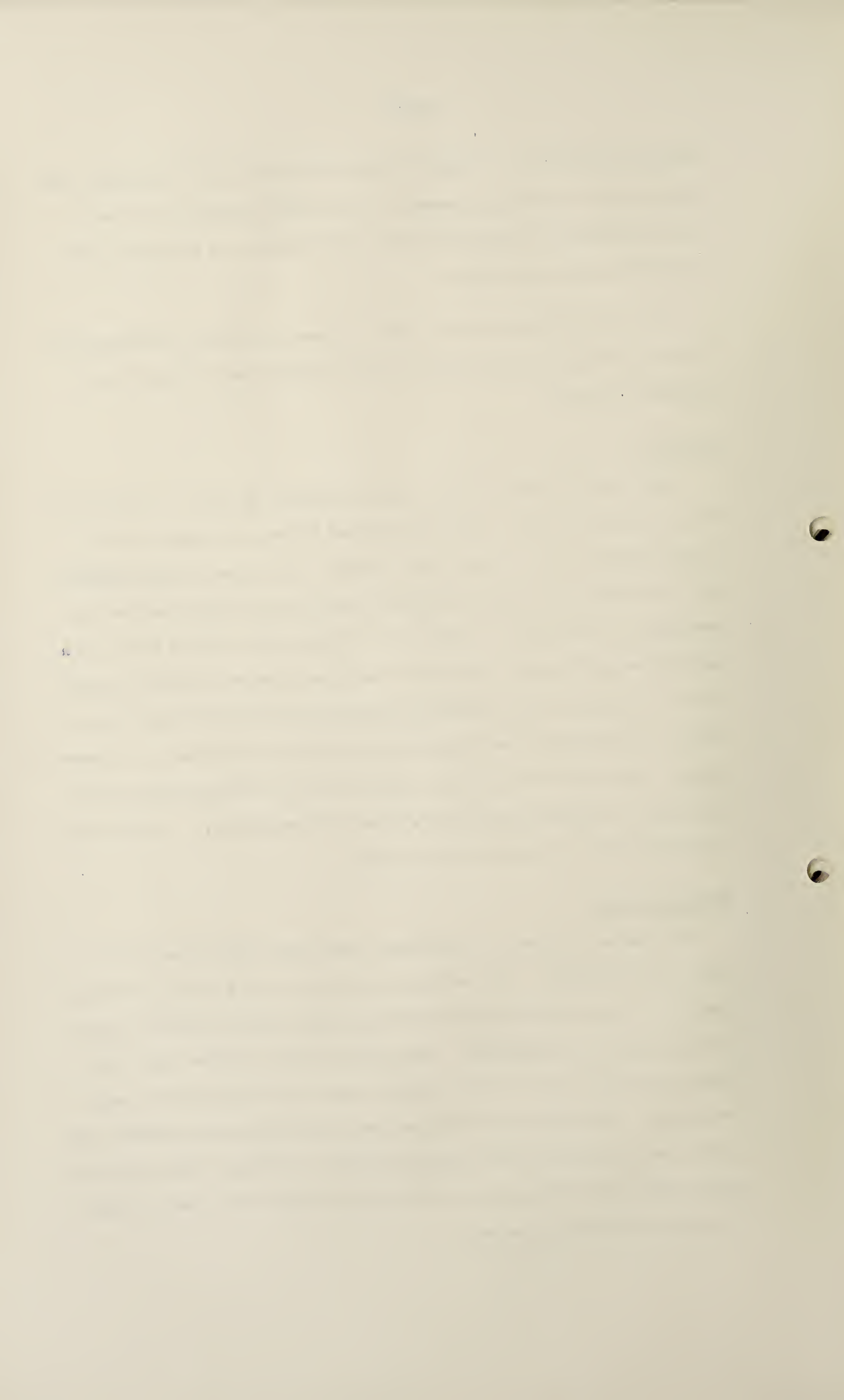
It will be noted that only seven diseases give rise to notifications and two of these each cause only a single notification (erysipelas and puerperal pyrexia).

Measles:-

This was the most prevalent infection during the year. The number of cases notified was 194, equally distributed between the sexes, and 185 cases occurred during the first quarter. The disease disappeared during the second quarter and the District was free from infection for the remainder of the year. In 1948, only 17 cases were notified and it is a usual experience for the incidence of measles to increase every alternate year. The disease was of moderate severity but fortunately there were no deaths. The age group showing the maximum incidence was the 5 - 10 years group. The attack rate per 1000 population is 36.7 which compares with the figure for England and Wales 8.95 per 1000 population. In 1948, only 17 notifications of measles were received.

Whooping Cough:-

The number of cases of this disease which were notified was 38 (18 males and 20 females). The maximum prevalence occurred during the third quarter 31 cases and the disease had disappeared from the District before the last quarter had commenced. Most patients were children under five years of age (22) and 14 of the remainder were over five years but under ten years. The disease was relatively mild and there were no deaths, the attack rate for the year for England and Wales is 2.39 per 1000 population. During 1948, the incidence in the Urban District was still lower, as only 21 notifications were received.



Scarlet Fever:-

Only seven cases (1 male and 6 females) of Scarlet Fever were notified, five of these occurring in the second quarter. The disease was very mild and there were no deaths. The incidence gives an attack rate of 1.3 per 1000 population whilst this figure for England and Wales is 1.63 per 1000 population.

Acute Poliomyelitis:-

Unfortunately during the second half of the year acute anterior poliomyelitis again appeared in the population; 4 confirmed cases (3 males and 1 female) were notified. Two of the patients were adults and one died from the disease, whilst the other recovered with some permanent paralysis. The remaining patients were children, both recovered but one was left with some slight paralysis. The death rate from this disease was 0.19 per 1000 population and the attack rate is 0.75 per 1000 population. In England and Wales for 1948 the attack rate was 0.13 per 1000 population with a death rate of 0.01 per 1000.

The table given below shows the incidence of notifiable infectious disease according to age:-

Analysis of Notified Cases According to Certain Age Groups;

| Disease. | 0+ | 1+ | 3+ | 5+ | 10+ | 15+ | 20+ | 35+ | 45+ | 65+ | Age U.K. | All Age. |
|----------------------------------|----|----|----|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------------|-------------|
| Scarlet Fever. | - | - | - | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 | - | - | - | - | 7 |
| Whooping Cough | 2 | 8 | 12 | 14 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 38 |
| Measles. | 3 | 46 | 46 | 79 | 4 | 2 | 1 | - | - | - | 13 | 194 |
| Pneumonia. | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | - | - | - | 2 | 1 | 6 |
| Erysipelas. | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | 1 |
| Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis. | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | 4 |
| All Diseases. | 5 | 55 | 59 | 94 | 9 | 7 | 4 | - | 1 | 2 | 14 | 250 |

Pneumonia:-

The incidence of this disease was slightly greater than in 1948 as 6 notifications were received against four of the previous year. The attack rate is 1.1 per 1000 population and there were two deaths, giving a death rate for this disease of 0.38 per 1000 population. For the country as a whole, there was a pneumonia notification rate of 0.80 per 1000 population and a death rate of 0.51 per 1000 from the disease.

The Urban District continued to be free from diphtheria, cerebro-spinal fever, and the typhoid and dysenteric diseases.

The efficiency of notification within the Urban District is very good and I take this opportunity of expressing my appreciation of the kind co-operation and help which I have always received from the Medical Practitioners in the area in all matters related to the health of the population.

Diphtheria Immunisation:-

This preventive work is now transferred to the County Council and figures supplied by the County Medical Officer show that 85 children under 15 years of age residing within the area completed courses of prophylactic injections and 58 received reinforcement injections. Altogether 755 children were considered to be immunised out of a total population of 1,236.

Tuberculosis:-

At the beginning of the year, there were 54 cases on the register, 32 pulmonary and 22 non-pulmonary. During the year 14 cases were added to the register, 12 pulmonary and 2 non-pulmonary, of these 7 pulmonary and 2 non-pulmonary were new cases. 13 cases were removed from the register, 10 pulmonary and 3 non-pulmonary. At the end of the year therefore, 55 cases remained on the register, 34 pulmonary and 21 non-pulmonary. An increase of 2 pulmonary cases and a decrease of one non-pulmonary case as compared with 1948.

1890

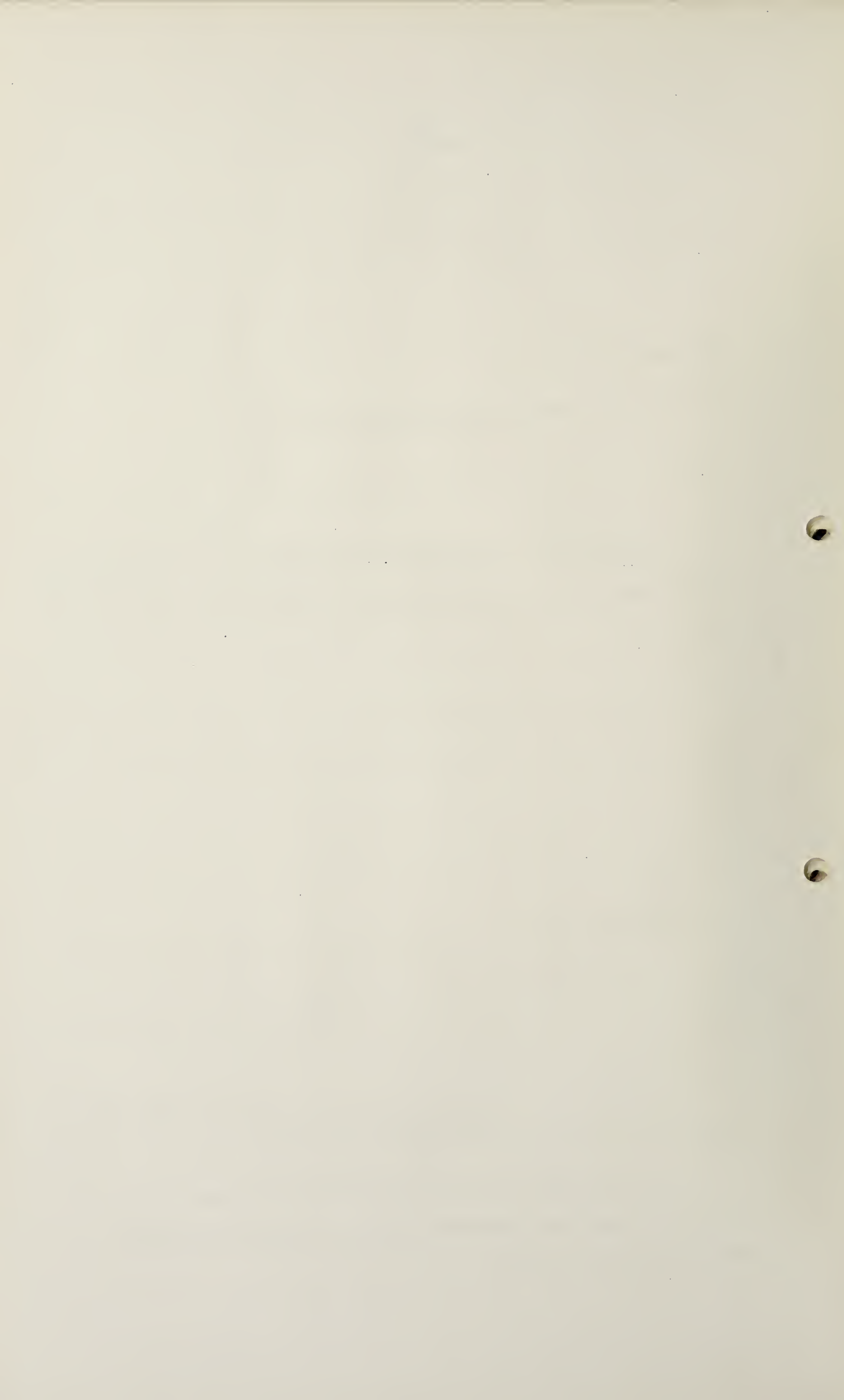
The first of the year was a very successful one for the
company. The sales were up to the mark and the
profits were also good. The management was very
satisfied with the results and the staff was
well pleased with the work they had done.
The second of the year was also a very successful
one. The sales were up to the mark and the
profits were also good. The management was very
satisfied with the results and the staff was
well pleased with the work they had done.
The third of the year was also a very successful
one. The sales were up to the mark and the
profits were also good. The management was very
satisfied with the results and the staff was
well pleased with the work they had done.
The fourth of the year was also a very successful
one. The sales were up to the mark and the
profits were also good. The management was very
satisfied with the results and the staff was
well pleased with the work they had done.
The fifth of the year was also a very successful
one. The sales were up to the mark and the
profits were also good. The management was very
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well pleased with the work they had done.
The sixth of the year was also a very successful
one. The sales were up to the mark and the
profits were also good. The management was very
satisfied with the results and the staff was
well pleased with the work they had done.
The seventh of the year was also a very successful
one. The sales were up to the mark and the
profits were also good. The management was very
satisfied with the results and the staff was
well pleased with the work they had done.
The eighth of the year was also a very successful
one. The sales were up to the mark and the
profits were also good. The management was very
satisfied with the results and the staff was
well pleased with the work they had done.
The ninth of the year was also a very successful
one. The sales were up to the mark and the
profits were also good. The management was very
satisfied with the results and the staff was
well pleased with the work they had done.
The tenth of the year was also a very successful
one. The sales were up to the mark and the
profits were also good. The management was very
satisfied with the results and the staff was
well pleased with the work they had done.

Tuberculosis (continued):-NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING, 1949.

| Age Periods. | NEW CASES. | | | | DEATHS. | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|----|------------------|----|--------------|----|------------------|----|
| | Respiratory. | | Non-Respiratory. | | Respiratory. | | Non-Respiratory. | |
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| 0+ | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - |
| 1+ | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 5+ | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - |
| 15+ | - | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | - | - |
| 25+ | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 35+ | 1 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 45+ | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 55+ | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 65+ | - | 1 | - | - | - | 2 | - | - |
| All Ages. | 3 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | - |

Five names were removed from the register as a result of death, four of these being due to the pulmonary form of the disease.

The death rate from all forms of tuberculosis for the year is 0.95 per 1000 population which is somewhat higher than the rate for England and Wales for 0.45 per 1000.



County Observatory,

Ross-on-Wye.

ANNUAL WEATHER REPORT, FOR, 1949.

A REMARKABLE YEAR. - The warmest on record. Driest summer on record. The year 1949 exhibited many unusual meteorological features, chief among these were:-

LOWEST SUMMER RAINFALL ON RECORD - only 1.53 inches being measured for the three months, June, July and August, or 0.87 inches less than the previous driest summer (1869).

No new monthly records were established, however, for low rainfall. The summer was also the brightest since sunshine registration began in 1914 - 703 $\frac{1}{2}$ hours being recorded. No individual monthly records were broken, and the autumn season (September to November inclusive) alone failed to exceed its normal duration of sunshine.

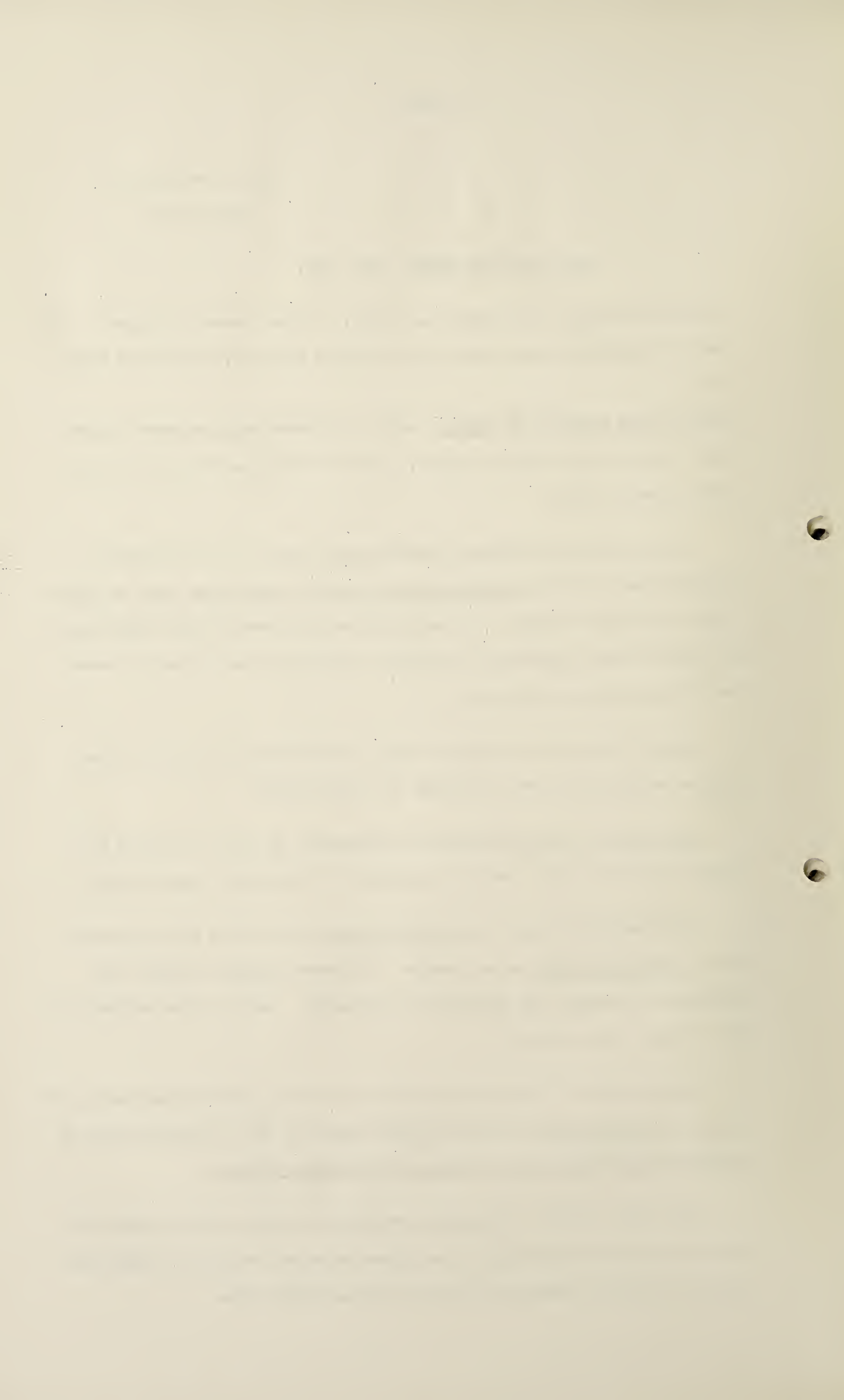
January had only three sunless days, and February none at all, these figures constituting new low records for those months.

The winter of 1949-50 (December to February) set up a new record for sunshine with 245 hours, beating the winter of 1932-33 by a small margin.

It is remarkable that the brightest summer should have been preceeded by the brightest winter in our annals! February sunshine showed a 70% increase over normal, the greatest for any month. Only in 1934 had February been sunnier, (by 4 hours).

In the matter of temperature, however, 1949 can claim the distinction of being the warmest year since local records began in 1874 - this referring to orthodox temperature only, recording in a Stevenson Screen.

From 1859 to 1873, a temperature register was kept, but the instruments were not protected sufficiently from direct sunshine, rainfall or radiation, reading too high in summer heat and too low in winter cold.



The 1949 mean temperature was 52.1 deg. (2.6 deg. above normal). Of the individual months only September created a new record for warmth, with a mean temperature of 61.5 deg. (nearly 5 deg. above normal).

There was an almost entire absence of autumnal temperature until after mid-October. Only once has October been warmer (in 1921). Thanks to these outstanding warm months, the autumn of 1949 was the warmest on record.

The summer of 1949, ranks as one of the warmest of the century, though not quite so warm as in 1911 and 1947. The year had 20 days with temperature up to 80 deg. or more viz:- June 4th, July 10th, August 5th and September 1st.

The highest minimum temperature of the year 66 deg, occurred on September 5th and has only once been exceeded in any month in our 75 year record.

Easter was the warmest ever experienced, with temperature up to 75 deg. on Good Friday, and 73 deg. on Easter Eve.

There were fewer nights of ground frost than in any previous year. Thunder was markedly absent during the summer months, but was prevalent to an unusual degree during the very wet spell in October. The storms being exceptional both in duration and intensity for the time of year.

No snow fell at any time during the year 1949 apart from a little sleet in December.

A new low barometer record was established in January 1st when pressure fell to 28.296 inches (corrected for Mean Sea-Level and Temperature 32 deg.)

It is worthy of mention that of late years there has been a marked tendency for warm springs and autumns, the months of April and October in particular having been particularly warm. In spite of so dry a summer, there was only one period of "absolute drought", viz:- from June 16th to July 3rd inclusive - eighteen days.

On the following pages are the usual statistical tables.

TABLE 1.

AIR TEMPERATURES (IN SHADE) DEGREES FAHR.

| Month. | Mean 1949. | Difference from Normal. | <u>ABSOLUTE EXTREMES.</u> | | | Date. |
|--------|---------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|--------------|---------|---------------------|
| | | | Highest. | Date. | Lowest. | |
| Jan. | 43.5 | +4.1 | 55 | 14 | 29 | 28 |
| Feb. | 43.1 | +3.1 | 56 | 14:23 | 20 | 4&5th |
| Mar. | 42.5 | -0.1 | 62 | 26 | 23 | 3 |
| Apr. | 50.9 | +3.8 | 75 | 15 | 31 | 9 |
| May. | 52.7 | -0.6 | 71 | 13 | 31 | 10 |
| June. | 60.1 | +1.5 | 84 | 28 | 38 | 2 |
| July. | 64.5 | +2.6 | 88 | 12 | 46 | 8 |
| Aug. | 63.3 | +2.5 | 84 | 22 | 46 | 15 |
| Sept. | 61.5 | +4.9 | 82 | 4 | 45 | 11 |
| Oct. | 54.1 | +4.6 | 72 | 3 | 30 | 28 |
| Nov. | 45.0 | +1.4 | 57 | 9 | 25 | 29 |
| Dec. | 43.6 | +3.3 | 56 | 3 | 27 | 12 |
| Year. | 52.1 | +2.6 | 88 | July 12th | 20 | Feb. 4th and 5th |

TABLE 2.EARTH TEMPERATURES (IN DEGREES FAHRENHEIT)

| Month. | At one Foot. | | At four Feet. | |
|--------|---------------|-----------------------|---------------|-----------------------|
| | Mean 1949. | Diff. from Normal. | Mean 1949. | Diff. from Normal. |
| Jan. | 42.2 | +2.3 | 44.9 | +1.2 |
| Feb. | 41.0 | +1.3 | 43.6 | +0.8 |
| Mar. | 42.6 | +0.5 | 44.2 | +0.7 |
| Apr. | 50.0 | +2.9 | 48.1 | +1.8 |
| May. | 54.3 | +0.9 | 51.9 | +1.3 |
| Jun. | 60.9 | +0.6 | 56.3 | +0.5 |
| Jul. | 66.8 | +3.5 | 61.5 | +2.3 |
| Aug. | 65.1 | +2.7 | 62.4:- | +2.3 |
| Sep. | 62.3÷ | +3.8 | 61.5:- | +2.6 |
| Oct. | 56.2:- | +4.7 | 58.6:- | +3.9 |
| Nov. | 46.9 | +2.1 | 51.3 | +1.6 |
| Dec. | 43.3 | +2.5 | 47.4 | +1.9 |
| Year. | 52.6:- | +2.3 | 52.6 | +1.7 |

:-Highest Values On Record For These Months, And For The Year (52.6 degr.)

There were only 61 nights of ground frost the lowest on record, March with 12 having the greatest number.

TABLE 3.BRIGHT SUNSHINE, IN HOURS AND TENTHS.

| Month. | 1949. | Difference from normal. | Duration. | Date. | Number of Sunless Days. |
|--------|--------|----------------------------|--------------------|---------------|----------------------------|
| Jan. | 52.5 | -1.4 | 6.2 | 3 | 3 |
| Feb. | 114.4 | +47.1 | 8.3 | 16 | 0 |
| Mar. | 130.2 | +16.2 | 11.2 | 24 | 4 |
| Apr. | 167.4 | +23.2 | 12.6 | 17 | 1 |
| May. | 224.7 | +39.9 | 13.3 | 21 | 1 |
| Jun. | 259.8 | +53.3 | 15.2 | 22 | 0 |
| Jul. | 246.9 | +65.1 | 14.9 | 1st | 2 |
| Aug. | 196.7 | +15.0 | 13.6 | 13 | 3 |
| Sep. | 137.2 | -0.2 | 11.2 | 10 | 4 |
| Oct. | 100.0 | +3.1 | 8.9 | 27 | 4 |
| Nov. | 59.0 | -2.6 | 9.0 | 8 | 9 |
| Dec. | 62.8 | +12.9 | 7.0 | 11 | 10 |
| Year | 1751.6 | +271.6 | 15.2 June 22nd. | June 22nd. | 41 |

Since records began in 1914, only one year, 1929 has had more sunshine (1758.9 hours). Only once have there been fewer sunless days (38 in 1935).

The winter of 1948-49 has only 15 sunless days - a new low record the number in January and February being the lowest on record.

THE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

TABLE 1. - POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES BY SEX AND COLOR, 1900

| SEX | WHITE | BLACK | OTHER | TOTAL |
|-----------------|-----------|-----------|---------|------------|
| MALE | 4,100,000 | 1,000,000 | 100,000 | 5,200,000 |
| FEMALE | 4,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 100,000 | 5,100,000 |
| MALE AND FEMALE | 8,100,000 | 2,000,000 | 200,000 | 10,300,000 |
| WHITE | 4,100,000 | 1,000,000 | 100,000 | 5,200,000 |
| BLACK | 4,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 100,000 | 5,100,000 |
| OTHER | 4,100,000 | 1,000,000 | 100,000 | 5,200,000 |
| TOTAL | 4,100,000 | 1,000,000 | 100,000 | 5,200,000 |
| WHITE | 4,100,000 | 1,000,000 | 100,000 | 5,200,000 |
| BLACK | 4,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 100,000 | 5,100,000 |
| OTHER | 4,100,000 | 1,000,000 | 100,000 | 5,200,000 |
| TOTAL | 4,100,000 | 1,000,000 | 100,000 | 5,200,000 |

TABLE 2. - POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES BY SEX AND COLOR, 1910

TABLE 3. - POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES BY SEX AND COLOR, 1920

TABLE 4. - POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES BY SEX AND COLOR, 1930

TABLE 4.RAINFALL IN INCHES.

| Month. | Depth 1949. | Difference from normal. | Greatest <u>Daily rainfall.</u> Amount. | Date. | Number of rain days .005" and over. | Duration of rain in hours and tenths. |
|--------|----------------|----------------------------|---|----------------|--|--|
| Jan. | 0.97 | -.57 | .33 | 1st | 12 | 18.4 |
| Feb. | 1.12. | -0.90 | .56 | 8 | 7 | 15.0 |
| Mar. | 1.06 | -1.31 | .34 | 4 | 8 | 22.6 |
| Apr. | 2.56 | +0.63 | .75 | 5 | 10 | 35.3 |
| May. | 2.37 | +0.26 | .48 | 25 | 14 | 40.0 |
| Jun. | 0.33 | -1.59 | .24 | 3 | 8 | 5.8 |
| Jul. | 0.39 | -1.88 | .16 | 16 | 6 | 6.2 |
| Aug. | 0.81 | -1.71 | 27 | 7 | 11 | 15.3 |
| Sep. | 2.53 | +0.41 | 1.18 | 22 | 9 | 21.8 |
| Oct. | 6.14 | +2.95 | 1.17 | 25 | 18 | 70.0 |
| Nov. | 3.08 | +0.41 | .66 | 17 | 20 | 44.7 |
| Dec. | 1.39 | -1.34 | .30 | 7 | 14 | 20.7 |
| Year. | 22.75 | -5.64 | 1.18 | Sept. 22nd. | 137 | 315.8 |

January's rainfall was the smallest since 1935, whilst october's was the heaviest since 1907.

It was the wettest autumn since 1935.

J. J. Parsons

METEOROLOGIST - IN - CHARGE.

